

THIS STATE CAN GROW MORE CORN IF FARMERS WILL SELECT SEED

Proper Selection of Seed One of Most Effective Methods of Increasing Average Yield—Some Points to Look For in Corn.

In 1914 South Carolina planted 1,925,000 acres in corn, producing 36,538,000 bushels, or 18.2 bushels per acre. Wisconsin, in the same year, planted 1,725,000 acres, producing 69,538,000 bushels, or 18.2 bushels per acre. Although South Carolina planted 250,000 acres more than did Wisconsin, the latter state made 33,324,000 bushels more corn—almost twice as much as this state.

This is not as it should be. We should be able to make as much corn per acre as any state. The question is, how are we to go about it? There are two principal ways to increase our average and under our conditions both are necessary. The first step lies in improving our land by means of thorough preparation, increasing the supply of humus, and using commercial fertilizers intelligently. The second step is the improvement of seed by careful field selection. It has already been demonstrated that our improved lands are capable of making from 40 to more than 100 bushels per acre. Just how much more can be grown on one acre with properly selected seed is yet to be seen, but we should certainly by all means give the seed question more serious thought.

The livestock breeder is far more particular in selecting breeding stock than is the average corn grower in selecting seed corn. Yet the laws governing livestock improvement are the same as those governing corn improvement. The man who raises hogs keeps only the best sows, which give the largest and most vigorous litters of pigs. As some sows give better litters than others, so some ears of corn will produce more corn than other ears. Therefore, make an effort to select the best ears for seed. After selecting them, test them to see which yield best. Seed selection must begin in the field, in order to know what kinds of stalks the ears come from and what kind of chance they had.

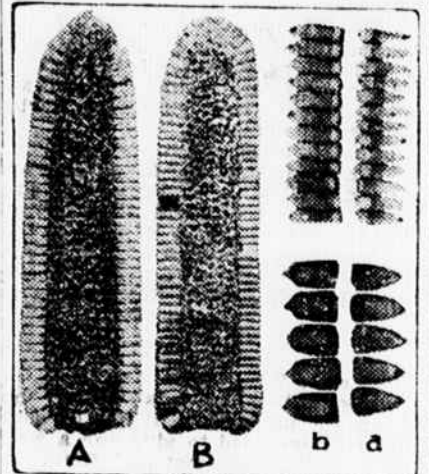
Making Field Selections. Before making selections, fix on the type of stalk and ear desired and stick to this type. Keep it always in mind so that the selection will be alike. Selections should always be made under uniform and normal conditions. Do not select from the best land. Always take an average spot in the field.

The stalk must be the first consideration. A large ear taken from a pile of corn will not necessarily be a producer of large ears, since it might have had a better chance than some others in the field, the stalk might have been too tall and slender, and the ear might have been too high on the stalk. It is, therefore, necessary to know the stalk from which an ear comes.

Select from stalks which are strong and stocky, and gently tapering from the ground up. The ear should not be growing higher than one's shoulder, as this has an important bearing on the labor of gathering. The shank

should be just long enough to permit the ear to turn down at maturity. If earliness is desired, such stalks can be kept separate. Do not gather the corn until it is well matured. Mark each desirable stalk with a tag or by some other method and leave it standing in the field. If the corn is to be cut and shocked, the marked corn can be left and shocked separately.

After the Field Selection. Field selection is of large importance, but there is work still to be done after the corn has been shocked and taken to the barn. Experiments have shown that an ear which is cylindrical, gently tapering, and has straight rows of deep, plump kernels will produce the highest percentage of grain. The accompanying photograph shows an ear of the desired type. The cob should be medium to small, rather than large. Large cobs mean a smaller percentage of grain, as well as a possibility of causing the grain to mold on account of the cob's not drying out. The grains should be long and full. A gently wedge-shaped and



A GOOD AND A BAD EAR
A—Shows good ear with too much space between kernels. a—shows pointed kernels of same.
B—shows good ear with no space between kernels. b—shows plump kernels of same.

plump kernel will leave very little space between the rows. Sharply pointed grains are usually loose on the cob.

The spacing and shape of the kernels will vary with the variety, but care should always be taken to select only those ears that have well developed kernels that are not loose on the cob. The careful study and selection of the individual ears must be done after the corn has been brought to the barn and the farmer can do it in his spare time. As soon as the corn has been carefully selected it should be stored in a well ventilated room out of reach of rats and mice. It should be inspected at intervals throughout winter to see that it is in good condition.

F. G. TARBOR, JR.,
Extension Corn Breeding Expert,
Clemson Agricultural College

Georgia's Action is Timely.

We believe that the general assembly of the state of Georgia must this year have at least one brainy man in its ranks. We refer to the author of the bill which created the office of public defender for the state of Georgia. Such a bill has just been enacted into law in the Cracker State and from now on the larger cities of that state will have an official whose duty it shall be to see to it that all people charged with crime are given a fair hearing, provided the public defender is not already convinced of their guilt.

Such a law as this would be a great thing for South Carolina and we hope that this state may soon follow the lead set by Georgia and provide for the election of such an official. It has been the custom of the state to supply a public prosecutor and if so we see no injustice in supplying a public defender. We have always believed that many of the public prosecutors take occasion at times to twist their duties so that they really become public persecutors and the new office, to a large extent, will do away with this.

South Carolina really needs a public defender.—York News.

Romance to Reality.

Girls are such sentimental creatures that it gives romance a rude jolt when the honeymoon is over and they see Algernon in his shirt sleeves, chopping up kindling wood out in the back yard.—Florida Times-Union

No Indication.

Because a man makes a profession of religion is no sign that he is way up in his profession.—Philadelphia Inquirer

Great Truths.

To live in the presence of great truths and eternal laws—that is what keeps a man patient when the world ignores him, and calm and unspooled when the world praises him.—Balzac

Character Readings.

"A man's characteristics come out in a marked way in the trenches," said R. W. Kaufman, the war correspondent, in his New York skyscraper flat. "Every bone in my body aches," a Belgian soldier said to me, one day. He was racked with rheumatism, after a week up to his waist in mud. "Yes, every bone aches."

"Be glad you're not a herring, then," said a Belgian, on my other side—and it was easy to see that this chap was an optimist.

"Vandervender has just had his head blown off by a shell." This was the sad news passed down a Belgian trench after a cannonade.

"Where's his head? He was smoking my pipe," said, in anxious tones, a soldier who in real life was, of course, a trust magnate, or captain of industry.

Pious Wish.

Two octogenarian darkies at White Sulphur Springs, having been employed by one hotel management since the Civil war, are now retained as pensioners, though they occasionally do light and pottering jobs about the place. One day not long ago they were languidly raking leaves on the lawn. As a lady passed she heard them quarreling and stopped to listen. "Nigger," stated the older of the pair, "does you know what I wight? I wight dat hotel yonder had a thousand rooms in it and you wuz laid out dald in ev'ry room!"

Daily Thought.

A noble man cannot be indebted for his culture to a narrow circle. The world and his native land must act on him.—Goethe

Odd.

It is odd that the man who speaks without thinking is the one most apt to say what he thinks.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Lancaster.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1915, at the voting precincts fixed by law in said county, upon the question as to whether the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages shall be prohibited or continued in this State, as provided by Act No. 76, to submit to the qualified electors the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in the State and to provide for the carrying of these provisions into effect, approved the 16th day of February, A. D. 1915.

The qualifications for suffrage are as follows:

Residence in State for two years, in the County one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote, four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable. Provided, That ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, otherwise qualified.

REGISTRATION. Payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls Managers and Clerks must take and subscribe to the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the Managers and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to Chairman and Clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the City of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m.

The Managers have the power to fill a vacancy; and if none of the Managers attend, the citizens can appoint, from among the qualified voters, the Managers, who, after being sworn, can conduct the election.

At the close of the election, the Managers and Clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result, and sign the same. Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board, must deliver to the Commissioners of Election the poll list, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the result of the election.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION. The following Managers of Election have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said County:

Antioch—George Hance, W. B. Hegler and George W. Baker.
Belair—T. E. Howie, W. C. Pettus and Daniel S. Wilson.

Carmel—J. A. Cauthen, J. W. Mathis and W. J. Culp.

Crenshaw—A. W. Beaver, A. B. Croxton and T. S. Hendrix.

Cotton Mill—John H. Belk, J. D. Barton and J. Roy Cunningham.

Dwight—B. H. Cliburn, O. S. Porter and James Clifton.

Elgin—L. W. Bailey, A. A. Caskey, and T. R. Duren.

Flat Creek—Ira B. Gardner, Mody Hilton and A. J. Morgan.

Heath Springs—D. W. Hendrix, L. R. Rollings and J. T. L. Stover.

Halle Mine—B. H. Cliburn, W. T. Blackmon and R. F. Hilton.

Kershaw—W. L. Blackmon, J. H. Hamel and W. C. McDowell.

Lancaster—L. P. Cliburn, R. E. Blackmon and W. O. Caskey.

Lindsay—R. C. Crockett, W. H. Duffin and H. W. Sestaro.

New Bethel—F. A. Plyler, G. W. Starnes and H. S. Hays.

Primus—B. F. Adams, R. A. Blackmon and R. S. Kirk.

Pine Grove—B. C. Addison, Judson H. Bell and H. J. Beckham.

Pleasant Valley—Osmond Barber, James O. Hall and O. W. Potts.

Taxahaw—S. D. Belk, F. M. Lowry and H. B. Massey.

Tradesville—Jack Horn, L. J. Funderburk and J. W. Funderburk.

Unity—J. A. McCain, Robert M. Steele and N. H. Hallman.

Union—J. D. Halle, J. M. Stogner, and S. E. Hinson.

and S. E. A. Hinson.

M. Yoder and J. R. Sistrare.

Welshes—James W. Welsh, R. F. Long and T. L. Horton.

White Bluff—Ernest Hegler, R. T. Hilton and James T. Bowers.

Zion—T. W. Steele, J. M. Cook and G. W. Williams.

The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to designate one of their number to secure the boxes and blanks for the election Saturday, September 11th, 1915, at the Lancaster court house.

D. F. SAPP,
JOHN H. STEELE,
H. R. BLAKENEY,
Commissioners of State and County for Lancaster County, S. C.

Flour to Extinguish Fire.

It should be a matter of common knowledge, since flour is always within convenient reach, that wheat flour is the best extinguisher to throw over a fire caused by the spilling and igniting of kerosene.

That Would Be Something Else.

"The secretary of agriculture says that the skunk is one of man's best friends." "We can stand that as long as the skunk doesn't aspire to being one of our closest friends."

Worse Than Work.

"After a man has loafed awhile," said Uncle Eben, "he generally decides dat he'd rather go to work dan be so lonesome."

Swat the Fences.

Columbia Record.

Look at those fences.

There is little to be done to make Columbia the most beautiful Southern city. And civic beauty is an asset.

The trees are fine, the streets are broad and attractive, the houses are very pretty, some unusually handsome for a city of this size. The capitol square is a remarkably beautiful park and the parks in the middle of the streets are striking where they receive any attention. But—

Look at those fences. So many lovely houses with their gardens and yards filled with choice flowers are made less beautiful because of the unsightly old picket fences.

To remove these palings and put low coping around the yards would be to give the capital city a much better appearance. Some ten years ago nearly every yard in the city was surrounded with paling fences, but the Civic League got busy, cows were stopped from grazing in our main thoroughfares and the slow, poky old town became a sprightly young city.

But there is work yet to be done.

Bohemia's Lace Industry.

Bohemia's great industry, that of lace-making by hand, is not shown by the returns of declared exports to this country for two reasons. In the first place the bulk of the laces is bought by the visitors at the various fairs and personally carried home, and, secondly, those obtained by the representatives of the few large American firms that annually send buyers there are for the most part shipped first to London, then from London to the United States, presumably that all possible secrecy may be thrown around the fact that supposedly real Belgian, French and Italian laces are, in truth, Bohemian, for, in addition to the typical Bohemian laces, fine valenciennes, malines, cluny, etc., are produced, as are also fine "Italian laces" which are shipped in large quantities to Italy for the tourist trade. Some of the finer Bohemian laces bring as high as \$200 a yard. There are some 30,000 persons employed in this work, which is entirely a home industry and confined exclusively to the mountain districts. Men, women and children all make laces; often children as young as six years are skilled workers.

The Fruits of Prohibition.

"Prohibition does not prohibit" no longer seems to be the battle-cry of the anti-prohibition forces, as it is too clear and evident to the minds of the great masses of the people that prohibition does prohibit. Just contrast the conditions that exist on the streets of Chester on Saturdays and holidays, or the roads of the county when crowds are leaving the city in the evening, with conditions years ago while the bar room system was in operation or later when the dispensary was the purveyor of intoxicants to the masses, and it will be seen that there has been tremendous improvement. The fruits of prohibition are peace and prosperity, and as this idea spreads, which it is doing every day, the liquor business will find its territory becoming more and more contracted until it will finally be put out of operation altogether.—Chester Reporter.

Carrying It Too Far.

An agreeable disposition is a nice thing, but some people are so easy to get along with that it's no fun to get along with them.

Town Builders.

A town is just what its citizens make it. The town may have all the natural advantages possible, but if its people have no civic pride and no public spirit the town will never amount to much. This country affords many instances of places of that character that have been left high and dry in the progress of events because their inhabitants did not care a red cent whether the place lived or died. On the other hand, if a town is happily peopled by alert and progressive men and women, intent upon its prosperity, that place is bound to grow, even if it have but few natural advantages. All over this land towns have sprung up and become the centers of activity and success, for the simple reason that wide-awake people with good red blood in their veins pushed things and won out.—Fort Mill Times.

Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure.

The worst sores, no matter of how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves pain and heals in a short time. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.

How to Keep COOL ON A HOT DAY

Take a few minutes off and come right over to our ICE CREAM PARLOR. Look pleasant—try to smile.

Take a seat at any table and crook your finger at the waiter. He'll be right with you.

Tell him to bring you a dish of the best frozen Ice Cream on earth—any flavor you want.

Eat the cream leisurely, enjoy every mouthful, and keep right on smiling. And before you know it you will be as cool and fresh as the flowers that bloom in May.

J. F. MACKEY CO.

DO YOU Ever Get Letters?

Sounds like a foolish question, doesn't it? Well, put it this way: Do you ever get letters written on letter heads that attract your attention from the first? They are the letters that you read clear through before you stop, aren't they?

A POOR PIECE OF PRINTING
Is Worse Than None at All.

AN ATTRACTIVE PIECE OF PRINTING
adds to the worth of the written matter you send out.

THE OTHER MAN'S ATTENTION
is what you are after. DOES YOUR PRINTING COMPEL his attention? If not, come to us and let us design something for your business that will make your correspondent

SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE.
Absolutely correct printing at absolutely correct prices, combined with absolute satisfaction is what you get at

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